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R. H. MADRA, *Editor.*
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TERMS:

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

**GOVERNOR SPAIGHT'S
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.**

On Thursday, the 10th of December, His Excellency RICHARD D. SPAIGHT, was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the two Houses, this day was assigned for inducing the new Governor into office. Accordingly he was visited upon, at his dwelling, by the Joint Committee—Messrs. Edwards and Polk of the Senate, and Messrs. Hoke and Witcher, of the House of Commons,—and escorted by them, in company with Ex-Governor Swain, to the Hall of the House of Commons, where the members of both Houses had assembled; and being conducted to the Speaker's Chair, delivered the following Inaugural Address. After which, the requisite oaths of office were administered to him.—Standard.

*Follow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Commons:*

Called by your suffrages to the high office of Chief Magistrate of my native State, I should be wanting in courtesy to you, as well as regard to my own feelings, if I refrained from tendering you my most grateful acknowledgements for this proof of your confidence. Accept, therefore, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I consider it a duty incumbent upon me to make a declaration of the principles which shall direct my conduct in the place thus intrusted to my administration. In doing so, I shall be as brief as possible. I shall not attempt to elaborate the subject, but merely to state those general political maxims which I conceive to be sound and correct.

A republican from predilection and education, my course shall be regulated by the great principles of that party—the political creed of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. That Government is established for the benefit of the people, the whole people, and not for a few at the expense of the many, is an axiom indelibly impressed upon my mind, and has heretofore, and shall ever continue to be, the guide of my political life. Our Constitution has given but limited powers to your Executive. In the discharge of its duties, it shall be my object to pursue such a course as will promote the happiness and prosperity of the great body of the people, and the welfare of our common country. In communities like ours, possessed with republican institutions, where the sovereignty is in the people, and where every place of trust and every office is made for their advantage, and is filled directly by them or indirectly by their agents, and where the laws are but the emanations of their will declared by their representatives, virtue and intelligence ought to prevail.

It is therefore one of the primary objects, by the constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature, to diffuse the benefits of education among the people. Any feasible and practicable plan for such a purpose would, so far as the co-operation of the executive might be necessary, receive my assent. To develop the resources of the state, to improve its internal condition, and exalt the moral character of its citizens, belongs to the Legislative department. Whenever the assistance of the Executive shall

be required to effect these objects, while I occupy the station, that assistance shall be cheerfully rendered. Economy is a virtue in all Governments, more especially in republics. Not a parsimonious saving, but a liberal economy, accomplishing the greatest benefit with the least expenditure, avoiding waste and profusion, but securing the service of the State the most honest and capable of its citizens, and obtaining those advantages to the community that are obvious and palpable. A correct economy draws so much from the earnings of the people as will properly administer their Government, leaving the remainder to be used by them according to the dictates of their judgment: thus tending to increase the wealth of the State by adding to the wealth of its citizens. On the contrary, high taxation and profuse, improvident, and wasteful expenditure upon chimerical and visionary objects, tend to diminish the wealth of the citizens, without adding to the service or resources of the commonwealth.

Responsibility and accountability in all public functionaries, has ever been deemed an axiom in the political faith I profess. And if we wish to preserve to ourselves and posterity the blessings of liberty unimpaired, we should never deviate from this maxim. By an adherence to it, we shall all those who hold office and place, in strict constitutional and legal discharge of their duties, neither arrogating to themselves powers they do not possess, nor

omitting to execute faithfully those that appertain to their stations; never forgetting that they are but trustees, in the situation they occupy, for the good of the people.

Having stated several general rules, upon which depend the correct administration of republican governments, and in fact that of all good governments, I shall now briefly notice those which peculiarly belong to our situation, as one of the United States, and which shall be, as they have ever been, principal guides in the determination of my course upon our federal relations. I presume, in doing so, I shall not be accused of intermeddling with affairs not belonging to the office I am about to enter. I might plead in justification, the fashion of the times, but I put it upon higher grounds; as the Chief Magistrate of one of the States forming the confederacy, it is expected and required of me.

I am in favor of a strict construction of the powers bestowed by our federal constitution, limiting the operations of the federal government to the powers expressly granted, and those necessary and proper to carry them into execution—necessity and propriety that must be obvious, not far-fetched, and requiring great casuistry, and fine upon, metaphysical reasoning, to derive them. The exercise of all doubtful powers ought to be carefully avoided. If any one, the right to exercise which is doubtful, should be esteemed as beneficial to the people, that power can be obtained by an amendment to the Constitution. Our Fathers, knowing that all human institutions must necessarily be imperfect, have wisely declared the mode in which the federal constitution might be amended, so as to make it suit the condition and wishes of the people at every period. To exercise doubtful powers will cause jealousy and dissatisfaction, and may endanger the Union and Palladium of our liberty and safety. That Union which has made us a great, a happy people, respected abroad and prosperous at home. Who is there among us, who does not congratulate himself in being a citizen of such a government,—the inhabitant of a country bestowing so many advantages? The history of past ages, and the events of the present, show us the value of the Union. If it were to be destroyed and broken up, what would be our situation? We should be divided into several small confederacies, or into twenty-four or more sovereign, independent States, each acting for itself separately from the others. Should we not then be like the States of ancient Greece? whose history is a record of war of state with state, of battles lost and won, of towns and cities besieged and taken—a narrative of human suffering and human woe! Should we not exchange our present condition of strength, happiness and prosperity, for weakness, misery and internal dissension? If at any time we should consider ourselves aggrieved by the action of the federal government, we ought to bear much, very much, before even a thought of the dissolution of the Union should be entertained. In the language of Jefferson, I would say, "If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences."

A common name and a common fame unite us. We are brethren of the same political family. Let us not then forget the advice of the revered and illustrious Washington, the Father of his country, when he admonishes us to consider it "of infinite moment that" we "should properly estimate the immense value of" the "national Union" to our "collective and individual happiness," to "cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it," "watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety."

Such, gentlemen, are my opinions; and entertaining as I do a most sincere conviction and belief in their truth, soundness and correctness, I may be pardoned the reiteration that I shall endeavor to administer the duties of the station I hold according to them. It will be my inclination, as it is my duty, so to conduct my official actions, as to make the people contented, as far as practicable, with their government, both Federal and State. And if in the progress of my administration, I should so far forget that respect which is due to myself, as well as the station I occupy, as to cater to the mad spirit of party, by attempting to render the people dissatisfied with their Government, I should reproach myself as guilty of a dereliction of duty, and a faithlessness to the trust confided to me.

That the Almighty disposer of events and dispenser of all good, may take us under his peculiar guidance, preserve unimpaired our free institutions, and render us a satisfied, happy, and prosperous people, is the prayer I shall ever address to the throne of infinite Mercy.

Expresses with the President's Message, reached Baltimore in an hour and forty minutes, Philadelphia in seven hours, and New York in twelve and half hours.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

PREAMBLE

To the Report of the Joint Select Committee, on the subject of Abolition.—Presented to the Legislature of North Carolina on the 9th December, 1835.

WHEREAS, the proceedings of certain persons in the middle and eastern States, during the past summer, have furnished clear proof of a determination to promote, by means the most unjustifiable and iniquitous, the abolition of Slavery in the States of the Union in which it now exists;—and whereas, as well from the wealth, number, and audacity of the persons engaged in this criminal purpose, as from the means they have resorted to, to accomplish their designs, serious fears are entertained that our property, the peace of our country, and the Union of the States, may be endangered thereby—this General Assembly feel called upon by a just regard for the interests and happiness of the good people of this State, and of the other States similarly situated, as well as by an anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Union, which at present so happily unites all the States into one confederated people, to declare the opinions and set forth the purposes of the people of this State, in language at once firm, clear, decided, and temperate.

When the American Colonies first united for protection from the encroachments upon their rights and privileges, made by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, they assumed the character of sovereign and independent States—they united under an organization which was, in strictness, a league—leaving the direct power of operating upon the citizens of each State, with its own constituted authorities; and when the present constitution was adopted, though to all general purposes it constituted the people of the States one people, with one government, having a direct legislative, judicial, and executive authority over the citizens, yet it declared, by a specific enumeration, the powers intended to be granted to this government, and expressly declared, out of abundant caution, that the powers not granted belonged to the States respectively, or to the people. At the time when this constitution was adopted, as well as at the time when the confederation was formed, each of the States recognized the right of its citizens to hold slaves. The constitution contains no grant of a power to any department of the government to control the people of any State in regard to its domestic institutions—certainly not in regard to that now in question. It is clear, therefore, that the whole power of regulating this subject within the State of N. Carolina is vested now in the authorities of this State, as fully as on the day the Independence of the States was declared; for though much difference of opinion has existed as to the principle upon which the grants of power in the Constitution are to be interpreted, no one has ever had the temerity to assert that the General Government may assume a power which is not granted in terms, and is not necessary as an incident to the proper exercise of a granted power.

We have, therefore, an undoubted right to regulate slavery amongst ourselves, according to our own views of justice and expediency—to continue, or abolish—to modify or mitigate it in any form and to any extent, without reference to any earthly authority, and solely responsible to our own consciences and the judgment of the Government or the universe. No other State, and no other portion of the people of any other State, can claim to interfere in the matter, either by authority, advice, or persuasion; and such an attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, must ever be met by us with distrust, and repelled with indignation.

Upon the other States of the Union, our claim is clear and well founded. If they were foreign States, it would be a violation of national law in them, either to set on foot themselves, or permit their own subjects to set on foot any project the object or tendency of which would be to disturb our peace by arraying one portion of society against another. The constitution which unites us, and by virtue of which we have ceased to be foreign States in regard to each other, and have become bound in the closest Union and the most intimate relations, for the promotion of the common defence and general welfare, cannot be supposed to have lessened our mutual obligations, or to have made an act harmless which would have been gross wrong had we continued in respect to each other as we now are in respect to other nations, in war enemies, and only in peace friends. It is evident, on the contrary, that every duty of friendship towards each other which before existed, is by our Union heightened in its obligation, and enforced by motives the most exalted and endearing. Whatever institution or state of society we think proper to establish or permit, is by no other State to be disturbed or questioned. We enter not into the inquiry, whether such institution be deemed by another State just or expedient. It is sufficient that we think proper to allow it. To protect us from attempts to disturb what we allow, and they approve, would be to support not our

institutions, but their own opinions,—to exercise a supervising power over our legislation, and to insult us with a claim of superiority in the very offer to discharge the duty which our relations authorise us to require. As our right is indisputable, to regulate exclusively, according to our own notions, the interior relations of our own people, the duty of preventing every attempt to disturb what we have established, results from the simple fact, that we have established it. And the propriety and impropriety in the view of others of such regulations as we have pleased to make, can never either enhance or lessen the duty of such vent.

We do full justice to the general sentiment and feelings of our fellow citizens in other States, and are fully aware that the attempts to injure us are made by a small minority, composed, probably, of many misguided and some wicked men; and that these attempts meet with no favor, but on the other hand with marked disapprobation from the large majority of the communities in which they are made. Still it must be recollect that from the nature of the means employed, the danger to us is the same, whether these means are put into action by a contemptible minority, or are sanctioned and adopted by the whole body of the people. An incendiary pamphlet performs its office of mischief as effectually when issued under the patronage of twenty, as of twenty thousand persons. Its efficacy depends upon its circulation, the weight of authority which supports it.

While, therefore, we are justly sensible of the sympathy for us, and the indignation against those who seek to disturb our peace, expressed by large and intelligent assemblies of our northern and eastern brethren, we cannot but know that these expressions do in no way diminish our danger. While the abolitionists are allowed to pursue their course with no other check than the disapprobation of their fellow citizens, that disapprobation will little affect them, and bring no support or consolation under the evils that are likely to befall us. We ask not sympathy, for we feel not, from the institutions we possess, that we suffer injury. We ask protection, not to maintain our authority by force of arms, for to that we know ourselves entirely adequate, but we ask protection from the necessity of resorting to such force for that purpose. We ask not assistance to put down insurrectionary movements among our slaves, for should such occur, we are fully able to put them down ourselves. But we ask, that our slaves and ourselves may be relieved from external interference. Left to themselves, we believe our slaves to labour in a class as little dangerous to society as any in the world. But we do ask, and think we have a right to demand, that others shall not teach them evil, of which they think not themselves; that they should not be stimulated by the base and violent of other lands, to deeds of bloodshed, of which the evils to us will be temporary—to the slaves themselves dreadful and lasting; that we may not be compelled, by a factitious necessity, to adopt measures of rigor, which such necessity only could justify. By some it seems to have been supposed, that the practices of the abolitionists cannot be put down by legislation, consistently with the constitutions of the States in which they live. If this were true, it would furnish no answer to our just complaint, and afford no excuse to those States for permitting such practices to continue. The duty, the performance of which we invoke, is binding upon those States, and they have no right to disable themselves from its performance by an organic law, more than to refuse its performance by an ordinary act of legislation. The obligation being perfect, cannot be dissolved by any arrangement of the party on whom the obligation rests. If, therefore, any such difficulty did in reality exist, we should have a right to ask, that the organic law which produced it, should be so altered as to remove it. But does any such difficulty exist? The one supposed is this: That as the abolitionists seek to accomplish their object by the issue of inflammatory publications, a law to arrest their progress would be a violation of the liberty of the press. This difficulty has its origin in a total misconception of what is meant by the liberty of the press; which means not the right to publish without responsibility, but to publish without previous permission. If it meant the former, the liberty of the press would be the greatest curse which could be inflicted on a nation. Where every man has a right to publish without such responsibility, the press is licentious. If the latter right exist, it is the only instance known to our laws, of a right to act without an accountability for the action. Every man has a right to carry arms for his own defence, and that right is as clear and as important as the freedom of the press; yet it was never supposed that he who used arms for violence or bloodshed was therefore irresponsible, because he had a right to carry them for defence.

But it is unnecessary further to set forth the justice of our claims on our brethren of the north and east, and their capability, if

they were desirous, of complying with our just demands. We believe that our property, the lives of our fellow citizens, and the peace and harmony of our country, are threatened by the measures of these misguided, wicked men; and though we feel the greatest attachment for the Union, and would do all in our power to strengthen and perpetuate it, yet we are not ready to surrender those very rights and blessings which that Union was formed to protect: And should the means now adopted, prove ineffectual in stopping the progress of these attacks on our peace and happiness, we would invoke the aid of the other slave holding States, that there may be concert of action in taking such steps as the occasion may demand.

THOMAS G. POLK,
Chairman of the Committee of 26.

Presidential Nominations.

GEORGIA.

The meeting of the State Rights Members of the Legislature, took place agreeably to notice, when Major Mitchell of Clark, was called to the Chair; and Sampson W. Harris, Esq., and Maj. James A. Merriweather, appointed Secretaries.

After considerable debate on various subjects connected with the object of the meeting, the following resolution was offered by Major Merriweather, and adopted:

"That the meeting nominate nine candidates for Congress, during the present session of the Legislature."

Col. Alford then offered the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That we nominate HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, as the Republican State Rights Candidate of Georgia, for the Presidency of these United States.

2d. Resolved, That we nominate PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, as the Candidate of the Republican State Rights Party of Georgia, for the Vice-Presidency of these United States.

Which were agreed to, almost unanimously, three or four only dissenting from the first resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, till the ensuing evening.

At which time it again convened, and proceeded to ballot for nine Congressional Candidates.

The counties not represented by members of the Legislature were admitted to vote, according to their county representation, by persons present from such counties; and counties represented in part by State Rights members, voted by such partial representation the full number of their votes. It was determined to require two-thirds of the whole number to constitute a choice.

After various ballottings the following gentlemen were selected to constitute our next Congressional ticket:

Messrs. Dawson, of Greene; Nisbet, of Morgan; Colquitt, of Muscogee; Habersham, of Habersham; King, of Glynn; Alford, of Troup; Howard, of Baldwin; Jackson, of Chatham; Black, of Scriven.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

Nomination of Gen. Harrison and Gen. Tyler.
The Whigs of Maryland have nominated Gen. Harrison for President, and John Tyler of Virginia for Vice President. Mr. Tyler will doubtless substitute Mr. Barbour in Georgia. It is predicted that Gen. Harrison's nomination in the middle States, will make all New England Van Buren! Even Mr. Webster is again charged with looking that way, falsely we firmly believe! If the North mean to coalesce on a Northern Candidate and on Northern principles, the South can never without treason to her interests, vote for the man thus sustained. She must sell herself before she can do it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND WHIG CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

The Convention met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

After the roll was called, Mr. Harris, of St. Mary's, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet again on the second Monday of May next, when they will proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Harris supported his motion, which was opposed by Mr. Causin of Prince George's, and McCulloh and Jones of Baltimore city, and on the question being taken, was lost by a large majority.

Mr. McCulloh, from the committee appointed yesterday, made the following report:

The committee appointed to consider what business should come before the Convention for its action, and the course most advisable to pursue in its deliberations, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for this Convention to nominate a candidate for the office of President, and recommend a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, be recommended as a candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That Wm. H. HARRISON of Ohio, be nominated as a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Causin, of Prince George's, moved that whenever the word "unanimously" occurred, it should be struck out, and the word "unanimous," be inserted.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate, in which Messrs. Causin, Tilgham of Talbot, McClellan of Baltimore, Coale of Frederick, and Jones of Baltimore, participated, and on taking the question, the amendment prevailed.

The resolutions were then read a second time, and the question taken on their passage—the first resolution was concurred in by a large majority, and the two last resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Coale, the Convention took a recess till seven o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The following resolution, offered by the Committee on the Business of the Convention, was taken up, and after some discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the Whig voters of each Congressional District of this State to hold a Convention on the first Tuesday in April next, to nominate as many Electors for President and Vice President of the United States as they are respectively entitled to members of Congress.

Mr. Causin moved that a committee of one from each county and city represented be appointed by the Chair, to draft and publish an Address to the People of Maryland, on the subjects acted upon by this Convention; which was adopted.

Mr. Nicholson, of Annapolis, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each and every member of this convention pledge himself to use his utmost efforts to secure the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, to the office of President, and of John Tyler of Virginia, to the office of Vice President of the United States; and that the presiding officers of this Convention forthwith communicate to those gentlemen the fact of their nomination.

The Convention having now got through their business with great harmony and unanimity, on motion of Mr. Leakin of Baltimore, adjourned sine die.

INDIAN WAR.

By the arrival yesterday of the schooner George & Mary, Capt. Willey, in 24 hours from St. John's (E. F.) we received the Jackson Courier of the 24th inst., from which we make extracts respecting the hostile operations of the Indians in that section of the country.

We have conversed with Capt. Willey, and learn from him, that a large portion of the territory has been desolated by the Indians, they having made a descent from that part of the territory occupied by them, and swept every thing in their route, from Valensia to Black Creek, on the main road—and also from the same point to Lake George, and down the St. John's River to Black Creek, burning all the dwellings in their course, and murdering such of the inhabitants as had not previously made their escape. The extent of the loss of life, could not of course be correctly ascertained, on account of the confusion that existed, but Capt. W. states that information reached Jacksonville on the morning of the 25th, that Mr. Woodruff, and one negro, who were on Mr. Forrester's plantation, had been killed, and that Capt. Lancaster, of the militia, was seriously if not mortally wounded. The store and bindery establishment of Dr. Brush, at Pollock, were burnt down on Wednesday last. A boat from the George & Mary was fired upon, while on her way down Black Creek to St. John's River.

We learn that the Indians had removed their women and children to a place of safety, and that it had been ascertained that roads were sometime previously cut in different directions, to reach the plantations, evidently for the purpose of facilitating their purposes, when the scene of destruction should have commenced.

The effect of these disturbances on the crops will be most disastrous, the planters having been compelled to abandon their fields; and the mills and buildings necessary for the manufactory of sugar, are most probably all destroyed.

We learn that a passenger in the G. & M. has brought on a letter requesting that arms and ammunition may be forwarded, as many of the troops and volunteers are without any means of defence, although every kind of weapon that could be found had been pressed into the service.

In this case of emergency, it is to be hoped that the most prompt measures may be taken to afford assistance to those who are thus exposed to the incursions of the Indians, and that if it be found that the arms at the disposal of the General Government in this harbor are insufficient, that the arms of the State should be placed at the disposal of our suffering fellow citizens, to enable them to defend themselves from their savage assailants.—Charleston Courier.

Letter from Col. Warren to Gen. Clinch.
Head Quarters,
Fort Crum, Dec. 19, 1835.

Sir—The troops under my command took up the line of march yesterday morning, to scour out the Waccabouys and adjacent hammocks. Not wishing to be encumbered with baggage, I despatched baggage wagons, to take the direct route for Wetumpka, via Micanopy; on arriving at the Kanopaha prairie, I immediately took Capt. McLemore's and Capt. Lancaster's companies, and pursued on the trail; and

arrived at Benjamin Warren's, found his house in flames burning on, we found that a body of Indians, say or fifty in number, had attacked and captured our baggage as it passed over the Prairie, and set the wagons on fire.—The officer in command of the baggage train, with several of the escort, had retired to Micanopy, and I have not been able to ascertain correctly what loss has been sustained: two Sergeants and four men have returned into camp unhurt, and one Sergeant and one Private, belonging to Capt. McLemore's company, mortally wounded, are still lingering at this fort. I am not able to make a correct return, as I am unadvised of the number who have escaped to Micanopy, but will make a more full return as soon as possible. By this unfortunate affair, all our papers, such as orders, reports, &c., and all our ammunition, surgical instruments, &c. are lost.

Gen. Call, with his reinforcement, is expected here to-day, and as I am assured that the whole body of Indians are in the Waccabouys and adjacent hammocks; the sign is great, and from the force seen in different parties, we are assured that they are all here, I think it advisable that you should send all the regular force, to co-operate with us immediately. The fighting is to be done here. We are in want of ammunition and camp equipage, having, as I before stated, lost all in our wagons.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN WARREN,
Col. & Com. Md. in service.
Gen. D. L. Clinch.

P. S. Killed—Sergt. Hunt, private Tillis and U. Roberts, and five others not known; wounded six, one mortally, (Weeks;) escaped sixteen; five horses killed, six wounded.

Gen. Call has just arrived in Camp with 250 men, and assumed the entire command.

A report has also arrived, that the Indians were penned in a hammock in the Prairie, and that on Monday last firing was heard, and a general engagement had taken place.

The mail rider, from Micanopy via Newnanville, who arrived here on Sunday morning last, one day later than the mail was due, reported that he saw on his route fresh signs of Indians, and that he might probably have been "picked off" by some of them, had he not joined a company of persons with whom he travelled as far as Black Creek. He says every dwelling is abandoned by the inhabitants on the roads leading from Black Creek to Newnanville, and to Micanopy; also from Newnanville to Alligator, and from Picolata and Palatka to Micanopy. Picolata is the highest point on St. John's unbroken by the inhabitants. The rider brought also the first intelligence of the attack on the house of Mr. Simmons.

The following letter from Col. Mills to a gentleman in this place, gives probably a more correct version of the attack.

Head Quarters, (near Fort Crum.)
12 o'clock at night, 17th Dec.

Sir—Intelligence has arrived in Camp, that about 30 Indians made an attack on Mr. Simmons' house, on the Palatka road, about 8 miles from Micanopy, and 20 from this Camp. They rushed on the house with furious yells and heavy firing; but Simmons, and J. Carr and two others, who happened to be there, barred up the house and defended themselves until day light—when the Indians took a drove of fat hogs out of the pens and drove them off. Immediately Captains Summerall's and Gibbons' companies were despatched off at 20 minutes notice (with Carr to show the trail) and with orders to pursue and destroy the Indians wherever found.

We march for Waccabouys in the morning, where it is reported that a great show of Indians is seen. Farther I have not time to say.

Yours, truly,
W. J. MILLS.

We have not yet heard any thing in reference to the success of the detachment under Capt. Summerall and Capt. Gibbons, despatched in pursuit of them.

An intelligent gentleman of Alacua, in a letter to a gentleman of this place, states that Capt. Priest, whose plantation at Waccabouys was devastated, and buildings burned by the Indians, and son wounded, as noticed in our last number, lost at least one thousand bushels of corn and all his cotton, of which he had a large crop. All his horses, save five, are probably lost. He had about thirty head. The corn and cotton were consumed. Twenty-odd fat hogs, ready for the butcher's knife, were taken from the pens and driven off. Capt. Priest is, we understand, one of the greatest losers, of the great number of those whose plantations have been devastated and homes laid in ashes.

Another writer says, the people here are very much alarmed. Most of the families have abandoned their homes and assembled at the different places where the inhabitants have erected or are erecting forts for protection. There are at Newnanville, the Court House at which place is turned into a fort, and the jail into a block-house, upwards of two hundred people assembled; at old Mr. Crum's, where is "Fort Crum," upwards of three hundred, and more are coming in.

Mr. Folk, who was shot through the throat, died on the 11th inst.

The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 21st inst. says: "We are pained to learn that the Hon. H. Lewis, Representative in Congress from this State, lies dangerously ill at his plantation in Lowndes county, and that great doubts are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Lewis is a bold, talented, and faithful Representative, and his loss would be a public calamity. We trust, however, that he will speedily recover and repair to his post, where his talents and firmness may be of avail to the country."

Effects of allowing Americans to volunteer in aid of Texas.

The New-Orleans Courier of the 24th ult., contains an account of the butchery, in the most barbarous manner, at Tampico, of 28 men, part of an expedition which had gone from New-Orleans to aid the Texans. Of those persons who suffered, 23 were Americans, 2 Frenchmen, and 3 Germans. The Mexicans, it is stated, fired their guns first at the least vital part of the persons of their victims, thus rendering a number of shots necessary to cause death, their object appearing to be to make them suffer as much as possible. After they were all dead, a pit was dug and the bodies thrown in promiscuously. In a subsequent paragraph, however, the editor says—

"We have conversed with several respectable merchants, who have received letters from Tampico, who represent the circumstances of the death of the 28 men who were shot, as entirely different from what we have stated, and that the barbarity which our informant alleges against the Mexicans, in this case, is quite ungrounded."

A letter from an American gentleman at Tampico, dated 14th Dec., which follows the above, makes great complaints of the course pursued by Americans in attacking that place, and expresses surprise that the American Government does not interfere, and prevent the fitting out of expeditions within our borders, to aid the conflicting parties in any province or state of Mexico. It may be said we can force open the Mexican ports; suppose we do, if the Government seizes American goods and produce when landed, what does our success avail us? We should be obliged to have an army to accompany the goods to effect a sale, or obtain payment. But is it not probable, if matters proceed to further extremities, that the Mexican Government will grant commissions to privateers, and sweep the American commerce from the Gulf? We think so; they have no commerce to lose; we have; and there are many bold and desperate men ready to act as captains of privateers, and reap a rich harvest from the seizure of our merchant ships.

The New-Orleans Bee contains a despatch from the Mexican Minister to the Government of the U. States, deprecating the fitting out of expeditions from this country, against the Mexican Government, as an infringement of the relations of amity which subsist between the two countries. The Minister also protests against the capture of the Mexican vessel of war Corvo, Capt. Thompson, lately carried into New-Orleans, and requires her restoration, and the liberation from confinement of her officers and crew.

The New-Orleans Bee, of the 25th ult., says: "Texas is now the determined goal of an army of nearly 10,000 men, under Santa Anna, who has been furnished with arms and provisions of all kinds; and with funds, by collections from merchants and others, as well as donations from those interested in establishing a central form of government in Mexico, to the amount of two or three millions of dollars.

Texas Volunteers.—According to a letter published in the Journal of Commerce, some of the volunteers who left New York, about a month ago, for the land of promise in Texas, in a vessel called the Madawaska, have commenced their career rather unluckily, as appears by the following extract:

NASSAU, (N. P.) Dec. 10, 1835.

Dear Sir: I write from an English prison yard. You will laugh at this, and indeed I do myself.—so it is. Here I am, in company with my associates in tribulation, for the crime of Piracy!—Don't stare now, and I will tell you how it happened. After leaving New York we had a fair wind for eight or ten days, at the end of which time we found ourselves among the Bahama banks and islands. Our captain never having sailed the route before, lost his reckoning, and we were carried into a dangerous and almost unknown harbor. He then sent a boat off shore to an island called Eleutheria, with 17 men on board, who, contrary to his wishes, took with them a quantity of arms and ammunition. On the island they found inhabitants to consist principally of blacks. Having indulged themselves pretty freely in spirits, and finding the inhabitants rather weak and ignorant, they commenced hostilities upon their effects, such as fowls, pigs, Indian meat, &c. and so terrified the people that they would do whatever they required. They commanded them with drawn pistols at their heads, and threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed. This indiscernible conduct of course occasioned an excited feeling on being made known at the English naval station at Nassau, and two gun-ships were immediately sent in pursuit of us, with strict orders to board us, and put us all to death if we made the least resistance. After searching near a week, one of them hauled us about 1 o'clock, P. M., with the salutation "Send a boat on board, or we shall fire into you." We of course complied, and they made us their prisoners, conveyed us to this place; and we are now in a prison yard.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New Orleans papers reached this city by the last mail to the 23d ultimo. They bring the following confirmation of the interruption of commerce between the ports of Mexico and the United States:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS HERALD, OR DEC. 21.

Emboss.—We regret to receive information that an embargo has been laid, by order of the Mexican Government, on the ports of Tampico and Metamoras, against Mexican vessels, and on all the ports of Mexico, against American ships. No ingress nor egress from the ports is now permitted; and hence the failure formerly noticed by us, of hearing from the ships formerly despatched from New Orleans, or of having any certain information direct from Tampico or Metamoras. The foolish expedition planned by Melia may have led to this result, as well as the state of affairs in Texas.

If this information is correct, the sooner the better that the Executive Government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the brig Kanawha, which left here about ten days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port, and was therefore obliged to sail to Mobile.

The True American of the 23d says: "Information was received in town yesterday, confirming the news we published in the morning, in relation to the Mexican embargo on American vessels. We learn, al-

so, that a large force was organized in Metamoras, to scourge the Texians."

Upon this intelligence, before it was confirmed, the New-Orleans "Union" makes the following remarks:

"If it be true that the Mexican Government has prohibited the entry of American vessels into their ports, an evil has been inflicted upon the whole country—and especially upon the city of New-Orleans—of the most serious character. The trade between this place and Mexico alone is eight millions a year!—and at one blow this has been stopped: and stopped at a moment when increased quantities of goods, especially adapted to the markets of Mexico, are now in the possession of many of our merchants, independent of the many millions of American goods which must at this time be locked up in the Mexican ports.

"The Government of Mexico has taken a most effectual way to arouse the United States Government and those interested in the prosperity of New Orleans, to the impropriety of permitting the fitting out of expeditions within our borders, to aid the conflicting parties in any province or state of Mexico. It may be said we can force open the Mexican ports; suppose we do, if the Government seizes American goods and produce when landed, what does our success avail us? We should be obliged to have an army to accompany the goods to effect a sale, or obtain payment. But is it not probable, if matters proceed to further extremities, that the Mexican Government will grant commissions to privateers, and sweep the American commerce from the Gulf?

We think so; they have no commerce to lose; we have; and there are many bold and desperate men ready to act as captains of privateers, and reap a rich harvest from the seizure of our merchant ships.

"The Government is imperatively called upon to protect the commerce of this part of our country."

The Late Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21.

The equanimity, and even cheerfulness, with which the hundreds of merchants who have been deprived of their stores, and many of them of their property, either in whole or in part, by the conflagration on Wednesday night, bear their misfortunes, is truly admirable; and shows that the energy with which they were pressing on to wealth, was not prompted by avarice so much as by a spirit of enterprise, or some other impulse of a high and honorable character. We have seen no marks of weakness in any individual, not one; but much which tended to increase the exalted estimation in which we have ever held the New York merchant.

The loss of property by the late fire we at first estimated at 15,000,000 dollars; but we are inclined to think it does not exceed 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 dollars. As usual in such cases, there have been many very extravagant estimates put forth.

The discounts at the Banks on Friday and Saturday were on a very extended scale.

Mercantile Energy.—Notwithstanding the enormous loss of property which our merchants have sustained, we have not as yet heard of a single failure, or of a single dishonored note. There may, however, have been a few defalcations, as we have not had leisure to be very thorough in our inquiries. The amount must at any rate be very small. The business of the Banks and the great round of payments goes on as if nothing had happened. Such a display of indomitable mercantile energy is a sure guaranty that, with the favor of Providence, our city will soon be restored in all its beauty and prosperity.—Journ. of Com.

Many of our first Houses give notice, through our columns, that they are ready to take up all the notes they have outstanding; some even go so far as to offer to discount the notes of their friends. We do not give names, lest it should be thought vindictive.

Some of our Insurance Offices advertise that they are not only able to pay all their losses, but have a considerable part of their capital unimpaired. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company are ready to pay all the losses they have sustained, on deducting the usual discounts. The Mechanics' Bank discounted all the paper offered to them on Saturday, and the City Bank, we learn, renewed all notes falling due. All the Banks, in short, are acting with a liberality suited to the emergency.—Courier.

Mississippi Elections.—The following are the official returns from the whole State:

| For Governor. | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Lynch, (Whig.) | 9,967 |
| Kinnel, (Van Buren.) | 9,441 |
| Majority for Lynch, | 426 |
| For Consuls. | |
| Dickson, (White) elected, | 9,923 |
| Claiborne, (Van Buren.) | 9,681 |
| Edwards, | 8,293 |
| Wilkins, | 7,831 |

Circumstances alter cases.—Two meetings were held in Raleigh immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature; one by the Van Buren members, and the other by the Whig members, both having the same object in view, viz.: to provide for the formation of an Electoral Ticket, both conducted in the same manner, and both taking nearly the same steps to accomplish their respective objects. The Standard denominates the Van Buren meeting, simply "a meeting," whilst the Whig meeting is called "A CAUCUS" in flaming Capital; whereupon the Standard inquires, with solemn phiz, "whose, now, is the Caucus Candidate?" The Standard well knows that such meetings have always been held on the eve of a Presidential election, in almost all the States. It applies the epithet for the sake of gulling the ignorant.—*Fay. Obs.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

Ward Head to the Roanoke.

On Saturday last, 2d inst., a meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House in this city, to devise measures for constructing a rail way hence to the Roanoke river, there to form a junction with one, now nearly completed, leading thence to Petersburg.

On motion of Mr. Thomas P. Devereux, Mr. Weston R

to put forth their energies and their means for the immediate accomplishment of the great enterprise in which our whole community are so eager to embark, is a safe guarantee that the work will be effected—that the fondest hopes of our citizens must be consummated—and that new life, and a renovated prosperity, will be diffused among all classes of our people in this section of the State.—*Standard.*

Charlotte:
Friday, January 13, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, of TENNESSEE.

(*) *Laying the Corner-Stone of the Branch Mint—Celebration of the Battle of New Orleans.*—We refer our readers to a communication in a preceding column, for an account of the ceremonies observed here on Friday last, in relation to the incidents named at the head of this notice.—Being out of town ourself on the day of the celebration, we are doubly thankful to the Secretary of the Meeting for his politeness in sending us a copy of the proceedings.

We congratulate our citizens, and the lovers of "Mint-drops," generally, (both White and Van,) that the first stone has at length been laid for the Branch Mint to be erected here; and our greatest hope now is, that the contractors may, on the next 1st of January, be able to celebrate its completion!

(*) *Anti-Abolition.*—The Preamble on this subject, reported to our recent State Legislature, by Gen. Polk, the Senator from Rowan, we lay before the readers of our paper this week.—The Resolutions accompanying this Preamble when offered to the Senate, and which passed the Legislature by large majorities, have heretofore appeared in our columns. Among all the documents which have emanated since the "vexing question" of Abolition began to excite attention, we have seen none superior to the one under consideration. The whole subject is therein viewed in its proper light; and the deductions and arguments of the Preamble are drawn in a calm, lucid, and forcible manner, that cannot, we think, fail to have a beneficial effect both at the North and the South.

(*) *"Old Rip" Stirring.*—See the account of the Rail-Road Meeting in Raleigh. It must be gratifying to every one to know that we are at last to have at least one Rail-Road in our State. But we do not believe we are fated to have only one. Once get the spirit in motion, and let the people see one road of the sort, and experience the benefit of it, and they will no more be content to travel over such highways as we now have, than they are to vote for Col. Woolly when a regular White man is in the field. Finish the road from Petersburg to Raleigh, and we predict that in less than five years the Gold Region of North Carolina will be connected with its Seat of Government by similar means! The following scrap, from the Raleigh Register, will serve to show the feeling on the subject of Rail-Roads, which seems to actuate the people there:

"*Glory enough for one day.*"—Seldom have we had, in our capacity as public journalists, a more gratifying duty to perform than that of announcing the result of the meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to ensure a Rail-Road communication with the Roanoke River. We have been familiar with public meetings in Raleigh for a great many years, but can safely say we have never witnessed on any former occasion so imposing a turn out.—*Register.*

(*) *Gov. Spaight's Inaugural Address* will be found on our first page to-day. It has been unavoidably crowded out until now. We invite to the reader's undivided attention; as otherwise its perusal will impart nothing to the mind. In the last paragraph but one, the new Governor says, "Such, gentlemen, are my opinions;" but what "such" signifies here, we cannot divine—a more non-committal speech, take it all-in, we never read, even from the Kinderhooker himself. The only plain "opinion" in the whole document, as we can see, is the one about the heinous crime of "rendering the people dissatisfied with their Government." (A questionable compliment this, one would think, to the intelligence of the people!) His Excellency is exceedingly solicitous on this point—as a good Van Burenite, he seems disposed to administer political opiates to lull the people into fatal apathy, to be dispensed only after they are shorn of their rights and their power together.—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

(*) *The Indians in Florida.*—The reader will find, in a preceding column, some alarming accounts of hostilities on the part of the Seminole Indians, against the whites, of Florida. We have been enabled to get only partially into the merits of the causes of this state of things—it is stated that a part of the Seminoles had determined not to abide by the stipulations of a Treaty made at Payne's Landing, for their removal west of the Mississippi—that they have murdered one of the Chiefs who formed the treaty, Charles Osceola—and are determined to resist all attempts for its execution. The Indians are variously stated to consist of greater or smaller numbers; and we are inclined to the opinion that the real danger is greatly magnified by the numerous flying accounts which we see.

Public Meetings of the citizens of Charleston and Savannah have been held for the purpose of affording relief to the People of Florida; and we perceive that Volunteer Military Companies have been raised in both Cities, to proceed to the scene of hostilities, to protect the defenceless inhabitants against the indiscriminate warfare of the Indians. Subscriptions in money, &c. were also taken up to defray the necessary expenses of the campaign, and the requisite arms, ammunition, &c. furnished them by their States. The trip from Charleston to Florida can be performed, in steamboats, in about 24 to 30 hours; so that, before this time, in all probability, quiet and safety have been restored.

(*) *Effects of allowing Americans to volunteer in aid of Texas.*—Under this caption, we have inserted some articles to-day, showing the impolicy of so much supineness on the part of our Government during the time of the raging of the Texas fever among so many of our idle idlers, last summer. One company butchered, another captured and confined under a charge of Piracy, and an important branch of trade "embargoed," presents no small array of misfortunes to the mind's eye, even should they stop here, which we doubt. One half the energy displayed by our rulers, to kill a dead "monster," and get up a war feeling against an "ancient friend and ally," would have prevented all the difficulties mentioned in the articles to which we have reference. Oh, that we had high-minded, enlightened, and reflecting Statesmen, to guide the helm of our affairs!

(*) *Editorial Acquisition.*—We learn, from the "Raleigh Star," of the 1st instant, that Thomas J. Loney, Esq., lately sole Editor of that valuable journal, has connected with himself, in the management of the Editorial Department of the paper, David Outlaw, Esq., of Bertie, a gentleman whose superior talents, high literary attainments, sound republican principles, and firm, unbending integrity, eminently qualify him for the duties of the station. Though a young man, Mr. Outlaw has already borne a conspicuous and useful part in the management of public affairs, and is already favorably known, not only in, but out of the State, as having acquired a reputation at the Bar, and in the Legislative Hall, not inferior to that of any of North Carolina's most gifted and patriotic sons of equal age and experience.

There will be no change in the political complexion of the "Star," and while we congratulate the friends of the cause upon which it must now necessarily shed increased lustre, we would speak for both the renewed exertions of the friends of Constitutional Liberty and a plain Republican Government.

(*) *The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 19th ultimo.*—Upon looking over the list of Acts passed, we find only one of general interest to our readers, viz: "An Act for the establishment of a Bank in the Town of Camden." In noticing the passage of this Law, the *Camden Journal*, of Dec. 23, remarks—

"*Bank in Camden.*—We have the satisfaction of stating to our readers that, contrary to our anticipations, the Legislature has granted a charter for a Bank in this Town.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on this auspicious result. With this addition to our pecuniary facilities, together with a river which it has been demonstrated may be successfully navigated by Steam, and a situation more accessible to a large portion of the upper country, on account of the excellency of the roads, than perhaps any inland market town in the State, our future course cannot fail to be onward!"

We regret to perceive, by the "Camden Journal," of the above date, that the publication of that paper "ceases for the present." The Editor states that, "what time may elapse before it is continued, depends somewhat upon circumstances over which he has no control." Is it possible that Camden cannot support a Press? Let her pecuniary facilities, &c., be what they may, we cannot see how her cause is to be "overruled," without the assistance of that most necessary of all village appendages, "except" the newspaper." Possibly the Journal's colliison was the disease which carried it off. (7)

(*) *U. S. Telegraph.*—In common with others, we had been under the impression that Gen. Green had retired from the editorial chair of the above journal. We are gratified to perceive, however, by the following card, that we were under a wrong impression; and congratulate the South, and the country generally, upon his resumption of his editorial labors. The loss of so patriotic, able, and independent a defender of our Republican institutions, would be a misfortune of no small magnitude at any time, but more especially so now, when the country is in the hands of base hypocrites and parasites of power. Long may he continue to wield the pen which has ever now been so powerful in preventing destruction to the fair fabric of our Liberties!

(*) *Claims on France.*—Having returned to his post, and resumed his duty as the Editor of the *Telegraph*, the undersigned tenders his thanks to the gentleman upon whom that arduous task devolved during his temporary absence. As he learns that an impression that he had abandoned the paper has extensively prevailed, he assures his readers that he is not the man to abandon his duty at such a crisis; and that no labor or expense, consistent with a due regard to receipts, shall be spared to render the *Telegraph* worthy of the public patronage.

DUFF GREEN."

(*) *The Supreme Court of this State commenced its winter session in Raleigh on Monday the 4th instant.*—All the Judges were present—We shall not neglect to notice such of its decisions as we may know to be of interest to our readers.

(*) *Query.*—Can any one tell us whether the "Lynchburg Virginian" is published as often as once a week, or not? We exchange with it; but really we don't get enough of its papers to tell how often it is published. One thing we know, however—if it only appears once in three or four weeks, it is no valuable paper that it ought to come out often.

(*) *We will endeavor to give our readers, next week, a peep into the most important doings of Congress since its meeting.*—Its sayings, the size of our sheet forbids us to think of imparting to the public.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: Please give the following an insertion in your paper.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the County of Mecklenburg, and Town of Charlotte, took place at the Courthouse in this Town, on the 8th day of January, 1836, and without distinction of party with regard to politics; when

Col. Thomas Boyd was appointed Chairman; and James M. Hutchison Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by N. W. Alexander, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks.

When our respected fellow citizen, General Michael McLeary, was appointed to lay the Corner Stone of the edifice now about to be erected for a Branch Mint located in this Town, according to an Act of Congress passed at the Session of 1834-'35.

The 8th of January was selected as peculiarly appropriate for the present occasion, commemorative of the memorable 8th of January, 1815, a day which crowned the American arms with glory and honor, and raised the American character to a proud stand among foreign nations.

Col. John Sloan was appointed Marshal of the day. The whole company then marched in procession, (the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth and General Michael McLeary in front,) to the beautiful site selected for the Mint building, where a prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, applicable to the occasion, and which was peculiarly gratifying to the whole company for its piety and patriotism. After which, the Corner Stone was laid by our fellow citizen Gen. M. McLeary, the ceremony prefaced with a few pertinent remarks.

The following Toasts were then presented by James M. Hutchison, (a long and comfortable table having been provided on one side, well furnished with good old Madeira, the Cannon on the other) which were drank amidst the loud cheers of the whole company, and the deafening roar of cannon, upon each and every toast:

1. Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

2. The good old Thirteen United States.

3. The Congress of 1834-'35, which passed the Bill establishing the Branch Mint in Charlotte.

4. The 24 United States.—May their union last forever.

5. Gen. Michael McLeary, a surviving Soldier of the Revolution, who has this day laid the Corner Stone.

THOMAS BOYD, Chairman.

JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

John Gray-Bynum, Esq., has issued Proposals for publishing a paper at Rutherfordton, N. C. It will advocate the election of Judge White. Mr. Bynum is a young member of the Bar, and is said to be a gentleman of education and talents. We wish him and his cause success.

Dividends.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a Dividend of profits of four per cent. for the last six months.

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, on the 4th January.—*Fay. Obs.*

Dividend.—The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of five dollars for the last six months on its original capital stock; payable 7th instant.

We understand there remains a large surplus to the credit of the Stockholders.

No better evidence need be asked of the ability

with which the Bank has been managed, than that

the stock rose to 42 per cent. above cost in a little

more than a year after it went into operation.—

Carson Gazette.

We are pleased with the spirit of one of the Resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, which expresses the kind and grateful feelings excited in the breasts of the People of that State by the conduct of those brethren of theirs in the North who have respected and upheld what the people of the Southern States understand to be their constitutional rights. This conduct on the part of North Carolina does, in our opinion, more credit to herself even than to her Northern friends.—

Carson Gazette.

We are much gratified in being able to announce, that Stock to upwards of \$200,000 has been subscribed to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road Company, in this town alone, in the space of three days. When 300,000 are subscribed, the Company will be formed, for which purpose less than \$100,000 more are required in the whole State, when the Stockholders will be called together, and the work commenced.

Bishop Emory, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maryland, was thrown out of his carriage, on the morning of the 16th ultimo, near Reisterstown, in that State, on his way to Baltimore. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he expired on the evening of the same day.

Besides other nominations by the President of the United States, now said to be before the Senate, is that of Amos Kendall to be Postmaster General, and James C. Pickett to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.—*Not. Int.*

Alabama.—The Editor of the "Standard" is almost beside himself, because the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama have rescinded the Resolutions of a prior Session nominating Judge White. When we hear of its passing the Senate also, we shall begin to think there is cause for doubt, but not for despair, as to the vote of the State. The Alabama Intelligencer on the spot, says—"that this vote is not an index of the comparative strength of the White and Van Buren members in the Legislature; that the Van Buren men took advantage of the absence of several White members, to introduce and press their Resolutions; and that several of the White members present voted to rescind, because they are opposed to Presidential nominations by State Legislatures, and had, on that account, voted against the nomination when first made."—*Raleigh Register.*

Claims on France.—A letter to the Editors of the *Baltimore American*, from a friend at Washington, commences the undersigned tenders his thanks to the gentleman upon whom that arduous task devolved during his temporary absence. As he learns that an impression that he had abandoned the paper has extensively prevailed, he assures his readers that he is not the man to abandon his duty at such a crisis; and that no labor or expense, consistent with a due regard to receipts, shall be spared to render the *Telegraph* worthy of the public patronage.

—*Commercial Bank Stock.*—A letter to the Editors of the *Commercial Bank Stock*, per share, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1835.—Having returned to his post, and resumed his duty as the Editor of the *Telegraph*, the undersigned tenders his thanks to the gentleman upon whom that arduous task devolved during his temporary absence. As he learns that an impression that he had abandoned the paper has extensively prevailed, he assures his readers that he is not the man to abandon his duty at such a crisis; and that no labor or expense, consistent with a due regard to receipts, shall be spared to render the *Telegraph* worthy of the public patronage.

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—*Commercial Bank Stock.*—A letter to the Editors of the *Commercial Bank Stock*, per share, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 183

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have rarely met, in the same company, with more exquisitely polished versification, more real poetry, or more simple and unaffected pathy, than are contained in the following stanzas. They appeared originally in the Cincinnati Literary Gazette, a paper which, though abounding in every thing that makes a paper really good, was discontinued for want of support.

Pilgrim, is thy journey dear?
Art its lights extinct for ever?
Still suppose that rising fear,
God forakes the righteous never!
Storms may gather o'er thy path,
All the tide of life may never—
Still amid the fearful strife,
God forakes the righteous never!
Pain may rock thy wasting frame,
Health desert the couch forever,
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forakes the righteous never!

SOUTHERN SPIRIT.

Not many weeks ago, a very beautiful and accomplished southern lady from Georgia, went out shopping in Broadway. "Ma," said she to her matronly mother, "I must have a shawl—a very nice one—the best that New York can furnish."

"Well, my love," said the mother, "you shall have one—the weather is getting cold. This northern climate is trying—so get a shawl."

"But where shall I go?"

"My love, go to one of the most fashionable dry good stores in Broadway."

"Where is that Ma?"

"Alexander T. Stewart & Co. 257, Broadway, keep the best goods; they are never vulgarly cheap; the shopmen are handsome, polite, and well-bred: go to their store."

Our heroine sallied out one morning at ten o'clock. She sauntered into several stores—looking at shawls—they would not do—they were too cheap. At last she went up to Stewart's, as we have understood; but of this point we are not absolutely certain, and if mistaken, Mr. Stewart will let us know.

"Show me some of your best shawls."

The shopman was as spry as Mercury. He flew up to the shelf—he flew back to the counter. The shawls, rich, glossy, large and beautiful, were lying before the lady. She took up one or two, and looked at them. She took off a glove from one of the loveliest hands, displaying emeralds and rubies on three taper fingers sufficient to enrapture even Fra Diavolo himself.

"Are these the best shawls you have?"

"Yes madam; they are the very best."

She tossed them over again. She took off another glove from another hand, which was even more beautiful than the first.

"Are you sure these are the best shawls you have?"

"They are indeed, Madam, the very best French shawls ever imported into New York by Arthur Tappan?"

The lady dropped the shawls on the floor—stood aghast with surprise—looked at the astonished shopman full in the face—her bright brilliant eyes flashing fire enough to burn a city down.

"Arthur Tappan!" reiterated she, "did you say imported by Arthur Tappan?"

"I did, Madam."

"Take them away—take them away," said she, with ineffable disdain, "I would not by a shawl imported by Arthur Tappan, if it were to save me from perdition; away with them—away with them."

Huzza! for Southern spirit—Southern beauty—and Southern principles! The lady ought to have a hero for a husband.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A PEDLAR TAKEN IN.

We have heard a story of a Yankee pedlar, which we believe has never before been in print.

After the close of the American Revolution, a tin pedlar with his general assortment of nicknacks, arrived in a village in the district of Maine, and called at a house to dispose of his wares. After selling a few small articles to the lady of a house, who seemed to live in the midst of a blessing of children better covered with dirt than clothing, she declared her inability to purchase more, for the want of money.

But, marm, hav'nt you any rags?

None to sell, sir.

Well, marm, said he, about returning to his cart, you seem to have a plenty of little ones around you, won't you sell me one of them for some tin ware?

What will you give, sir?

Why I'd give you ten dollars for one of them.

In good tin ware?

Yes, marm, the best.

Well sir, it is a bargain.

She then handed one of the bare headed urchins to the pedlar, who, rather surprised that the offer was so readily accepted, yet, feeling convinced that the mother would not part with the boy, placed him upon the seat of his cart and supplied the woman's demand for tin-pans, dippers, coffee pots, etc. until the sum of ten dollars was made up.

The pedlar yet feeling certain that the woman would rather make an effort to raise the sum than part with her boy—(a sort of ware by the way in which he had no particular desire to deal) mounted his cart and seated himself by the side of the urchin, who seemed much tickled at the idea of taking a ride.

The reins were gathered up, and with an eye cast back at the house in the expectation of seeing the relenting mother coming forth to redeem her boy, his horse was started at a slow pace. After proceeding a quarter of a mile, and casting many a wondering look behind—the pedlar began to repent of his bargain—and turned his horse.

The lady had just finished ornamenting her dresser with the brilliant bargain she had made, when a rap at the door turned her attention.

Good woman, I think your boy is not quite large enough, I guess you had better take him again and let me have the ware.

No, no, sir, you have got him and you shall keep him. The bargain was a fair one, and you may off with Dick as soon as you please.

Surprised at the woman's indifference about her boy,—why marm, how can you think of parting with so young a child to an utter stranger who you do not know?

Oh sir, we should like to sell off all our town papers for ten dollars a head!

Dick was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the wheels and ware rattled, and the pedlar measured the ground at a much quicker pace than before—never after forgetting his pauper speculation.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Female School.

MRS. M. A. CALDWELL will open a Female School, in Sugar Creek, 3 miles North of Charlotte, on the 2nd Monday in this month. In this School will be taught the following branches:

Orthography, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Composition, at \$6 per session of 5 months.

Geography, History, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Rhetoric, Logic, and Evidence of Christianity, at \$10 per session.

Painting on Paper, Satin, and Velvet.—Wax-work, &c.

Projecting and Painting Maps, MUSIC, \$20.

Every variety of Needle-work, Plain and Ornamental; for which no charges will be made.

The School will be taught, during the Winter, in an apartment of Dr. T. Caldwell's dwelling-house, which is large and commodious; and in which 10 or 12 young Ladies can be accommodated as Boarders. Boarding can also be obtained in a number of other families of the first respectability, on very moderate terms. The local situation of this place, highly recommends it.—The known moral character of the neighborhood, convenience to the church, and a highly valuable ministry, are circumstances which render it a desirable situation for a young Lady.

M. A. CALDWELL.

January 2d, 1835.

Millard Creek Classical SCHOOL.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber.

S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 26, 1835. 74/

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Patrick Parker, on the 21st of January, 1832, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **One House and Lot**, in said town, situated between the lots of P. Harty and B. Gates, known as lot No. 177.

SAM'L. MCKEE, Trustee.

January 4, 1836. 78

N. B. W. Morrison will act as my agent. S. MCKEE, Trustee.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

INSURANCE.

Against Loss by Fire.

THE subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, and Manufactories.

JOHN IRWIN.

71-6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**,

which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,

Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.

Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,

Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle FRAMES,

with glasses, (white, green, blue, and *azur*), to suit all ages and sights,

GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, VIZ.:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated CANDLES, Snuffers and Trays, Plated CANTERS, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-

FUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine PISTOLS, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, PER-

CUSION Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine RAZOR STRAPS, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-1f

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Apprentice Wanted.

A YOUNG man desirous to learn the Tailoring Business, can secure a good place, for the purpose, by applying to the subscriber.

A youth of the age of 15 or 16 would be preferred. Good treatment

will be awarded to any one taken, and a complete knowledge of the business insured.

ELAM MOORE.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 22, 1835. 76

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